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ABSTRACT

Junior high school students are introduced to the standard collegiate dictionary in this mini-unit. Material is divided into teacher and student sections. The teacher section contains a list of objectives and activities, local district (California) libraries, and answer keys for student exercises. Following a rationale for learning dictionary skills, the student section contains activities on alphabetizing; using dictionary quarters, guide words, entry words, pronunciation symbols, and spellings; recognizing parts of speech; practicing abbreviations; and understanding etymology and symbols. A bibliography is included. (LP)

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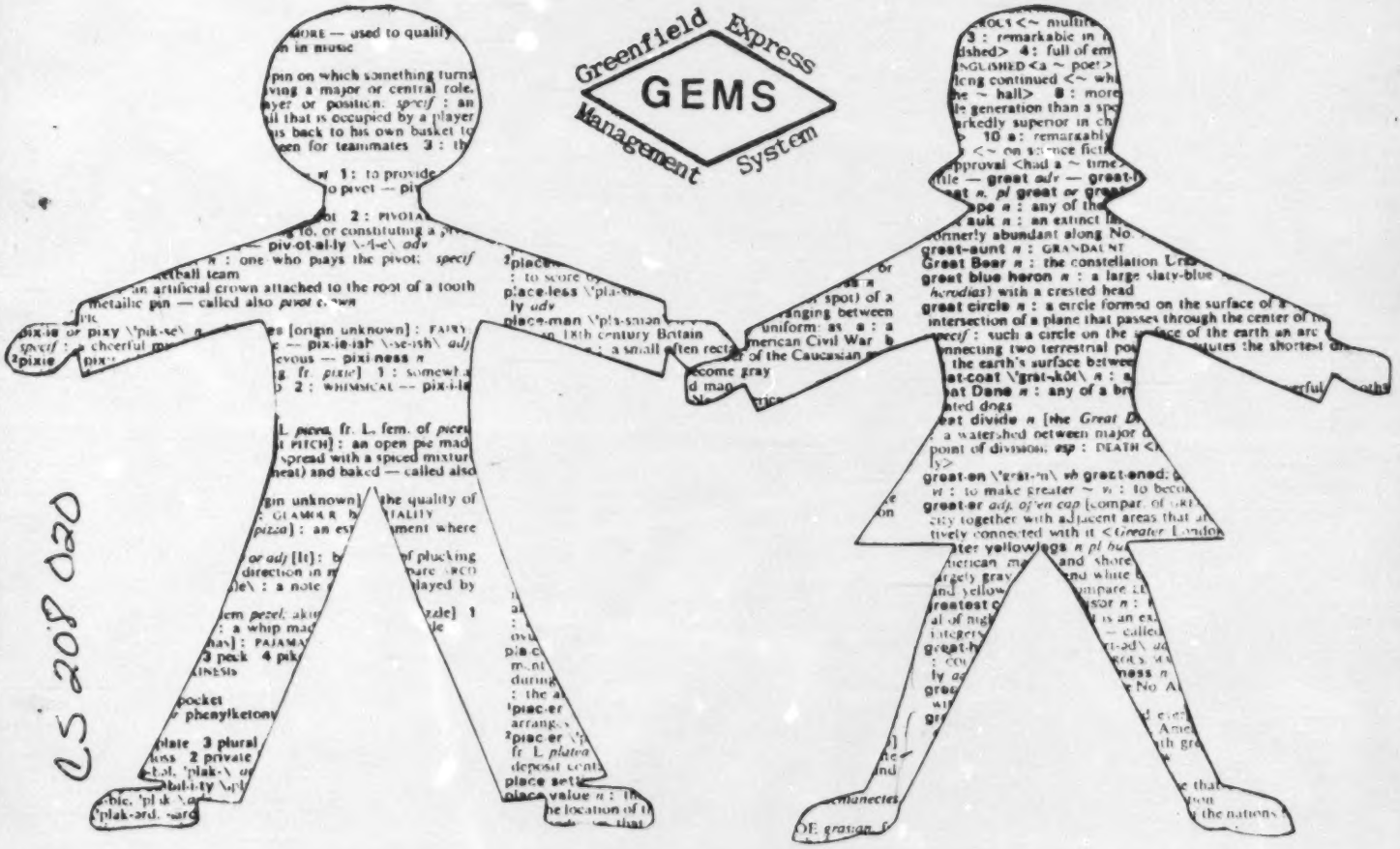
GETTING THE DICTIONARY HABIT



CS 208 020

Revised 1980-81

GREENFIELD READING DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM
GREENFIELD JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
1109 PACHECO ROAD, BAKERSFIELD, CA.

Getting the Dictionary Habit

INTRODUCTION

This unit is designed to familiarize students with a standard collegiate dictionary. The dictionary used in this unit is Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary, copyright 1977.

OBJECTIVES

1. Students will demonstrate an ability to use the alphabet by completing six exercises.
2. Students will divide a dictionary into four quarters to more quickly find entry words.
3. By completing exercises, students will become familiar with the information given for an entry word.
4. Using the table of contents, students will be aware of the many sections of the dictionary.
5. Students will be able to alphabetize to the third and fourth letters.

ACTIVITIES AND MATERIALS

1. Mini-unit
2. Dictionary
3. The following A.V. materials may be used to introduce or supplement sections of the unit.

COUNTY SCHOOLS LIBRARY

Dictionaries - Words and Language	MP 2301
Finding and Using Exact Meanings	FS 1341
Putting Dictionary Skills to Work	FS 1376
Understanding the Parts of Speech	FS 1405
Using the Complete Entry	FS 1408

GREENFIELD DISTRICT LIBRARY

Using the Dictionary	FS 477
Who's Mispronouncing	FS 432
Words and Their Ways	FS 430
You Can Find Words Easily	FS 431

Look-It Up Skills with a Dictionary Transparency Set No. 101-104

EVALUATION

This unit is set up for a credit grade.

FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES

1. Thesaurus Unit
2. a. Compare different editions of the same dictionary.
   b. Compare different levels of dictionaries by the same publisher, that is, beginning, intermediate and collegiate if these are available.
   c. Compare dictionaries by different publishers.

   Check such items as:
   - index
   - pronunciation symbols
   - explanatory note sections for:
     - pronunciation
     - capitalization
     - etymology, etc.

GETTING THE DICTIONARY HABIT

page 2

Know Your Alphabet

1. a. c,f,g,i,j,l,n,p,q,r,u,w,y,
   b. B,D,E,F,H,I,K,L,O,P,Q,S,T,V,X,Y,Z
   c. A,E,F,G,I,J,L,M,N,P,Q,R,T,U,V,X,Y,Z

2.

Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4	Col 5
4	2	3	2	3
2	5	5	3	6
3	1	1	5	4
5	4	4	4	2
1	3	2	1	5
				1

page 3

3.

2	4	4	2	1	5
3	1	1	4	3	3
1	5	3	5	2	2
5	3	5	1	4	4
4	2	2	3	5	1

4.

4	5	2	3	2	1
2	3	4	4	4	2
5	4	3	5	5	3
1	2	1	1	3	4
3	1	5	2	1	5

page 4

5.

1	2	2	2	4	3
3	3	4	4	3	2
4	4	1	3	1	4
2	1	3	1	2	1

Checking Up

3	2	3	3	2	3
1	4	4	1	3	1
2	3	2	2	1	2
4	1	1	4	4	4

page 5 Biographic Alph.

6. Adams, John
   Beethoven, Ludwig
   Bell, Alexander
   Bonaparte, Napoleon
   Carter, Jimmy
   Disney, Walt
   Goldwyn, Samuel
   Grant, Ulysses
   Juarez, Benito
   Kennedy, John
   Mozart, Wolfgang
   Roosevelt, Theodore
   Shakespeare, William
   Tennyson, Alfred
   Wright, Orville

page 6 Dictionary Quarters

Col 1	Col 2	Col 3
fourth	first	first
first	second	third
third	fourth	second
third	third	third
third	second	second

page 7 Guide Words

1. 1107
2. 1112
3. 1109
4. 1111
5. 1106
6. 1112
7. 1108
8. 1110
9. 1106
10. 1110

page 9 Entry Words

1. pituitary
2. pit viper
3. pitying
4. pivot
5. Pituitrin

page 11 Pronunciation Respelling

ˈlīf

1. ˈōl-tər
2. ˈbrij
3. ˈbild
4. ˈkāj
5. ˈchānj
6. ˈkəm
7. ˈkrī
8. ˈfrend
9. ˈfōn
10. ˈrīt

1. gōst
2. wāst
3. rümor
4. ām
5. jīánt
6. spēr
7. jōk
8. hüm
9. jăm
10. bĕd

page 12 Parts of Speech

A. vb,n,adj,adv
B. verb,noun
adj,noun

page 12 & 13

C. 1. adv,adj
2. noun,verb
3. noun,adj
4. adj,noun
5. noun,verb
6. verb,noun
7. noun,verb
8. adj,noun
9. adj,noun
10. verb,noun

A. abbreviation
B. School
C. West Germanic
D. zoologist
E. Centigrade, College
F. combining
G. plural
H. singular
I. Latin
J. present,president

page 14

Origin	Original Spelling
Latin	ex
Middle French	en
Greek	bi
Latin	de
Old French	re
Greek	geō-ge

	facere
	traitier
	graphia
	finis
	bondir
	metron

page 15

Origin	Original Spelling
Greek	lampein
Latin	lucrum
Sanskrit	palāva
Greek	scholē
Persian	dulband
Old French	servir

page 16 Geographical Names

1. province S. Saudi Arabia on Red sea SE of Hejaz* As Sabya area 13,857
2. river 500 miles Australia in NW Western Australia flowing NW into Indian ocean
3. city in Canada in SE Ont. on the St. Lawrence pop 47,116
4. city and port Malaysia* of Sarawak pop 63,491
5. city and port NW Turkey pop 55,404

1. 1913
2. 90801
3. Ashland, Oregon

page 17 Signs and Symbols

1. at; each
2. forms and is formed from
3. pounds
4. unused
5. freezing rain
6. thunderstorm
7. union of two sets
8. chi-square
9. used
10. is not an element of

Dear Dean Smith:
The Honorable John Smith, House of Representatives, State Capitol
Dear Midshipman Smith:

page 18 Checking Up

A. pendant-Pennsylvania Dutchman

B. pen-ə-sil-e-əm or -sil-e-əm

C. noun

D. Latin - penicillus

E. penicillium-/-ˈsil-ē-əm/ n, pl-lia/ē-ə/ [NL, genus name, fr. L penicillus] : any of a genus (Penicillium of the family Moniliaceae) of fungi (as a blue mold) that are found chiefly on moist nonliving organic matter.

GETTING THE DICTIONARY HABIT

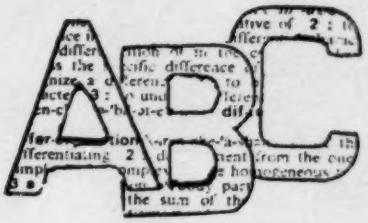
Caution! Dictionaries can be habit-forming! If you have the dictionary habit you have the first symptom of good scholarship.

WHY USE A DICTIONARY?

1. To spell a word. This is probably the first reason for getting the dictionary habit(settles arguments).
2. To find meanings. Often this is necessary to understand your reading.
3. To satisfy English teachers. These teachers are famous for wanting you to: divide words into syllables, pronounce words correctly (Ever have to tell them where the primary and secondary stress goes?), identify the parts of speech or find the derivation or etymology (history) of the word.
4. Just for fun. Believe it or not dictionaries can be habit-forming even when you don't really need them. Did you know that you can read the vital facts about well-known people and places in the biographical and geographical entries? You can find uncommon synonyms and antonyms for very common words. For example, to impress your friends, tell them that you have had the privilege of riding in a perambulator early in your life. They will be terribly impressed until they look it up and find out you were talking about a baby carriage!

HOW TO USE A DICTIONARY

Probably most people don't get the dictionary habit because they think it takes too long to look up a word. That's because they don't know how to use the dictionary without wasting time. You won't have that problem after you have reviewed these simple exercises.



KNOW YOUR ALPHABET

1. Fill in the missing letters to complete the alphabet.

(a) a b _ d e _ _ h _ _ k _ m _ o _ _ _ s t _ v _ x _ z

(b) A _ C _ _ _ G _ _ J _ _ M N _ _ _ R _ _ U _ W _ _ _

(c) _ B C D _ _ _ H _ _ K _ _ _ O _ _ _ S _ _ _ W _ _ _

2. Arrange the words in each column in alphabetical order placing numbers in front of them. The first one is done for you.

	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5
EXAMPLE	4 dog	____good	____man	____quick	____walk
	2 bed	____jump	____over	____run	____zoo
	3 car	____fire	____kite	____take	____x-ray
	5 ear	____ice	____next	____sit	____very
	1 all	____hat	____little	____pig	____yellow
					____under

3. Number the words in groups below to show their alphabetical order. Pay attention to the second letter of each word. The first one is done for you as an example.

EXAMPLE	2 deer	_____foot	_____gold
	3 dinner	_____fancy	_____garden
	1 daily	_____fuse	_____glide
	5 dump	_____fist	_____grill
	4 door	_____felt	_____geese
	_____help	_____ideal	_____koala
	_____honest	_____imagine	_____kimono
	_____hygiene	_____ignorant	_____kernel
	_____harp	_____income	_____knock
	_____hive	_____iodine	_____kangaroo

4. Number the words in groups below to show their alphabetical order. Pay attention to the third letter of each word. The first one is done for you.

EXAMPLE	4 awning	_____barber	_____camera
	2 awkward	_____banker	_____cattle
	5 awoke	_____baptize	_____castle
	1 aware	_____bamboo	_____calves
	3 awl	_____balloon	_____cavern
	_____life	_____spicy	_____sadness
	_____liquid	_____sport	_____safer
	_____lizard	_____spray	_____sagebrush
	_____liberty	_____split	_____sailor
	_____licorice	_____spark	_____sandstone

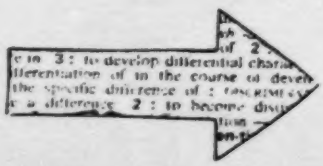
5. Now that you have alphabetized words to the third letter, try these to the fourth. The first one is done for you.

EXAMPLE	1 schedule	_____slap	_____stream
	3 schnauzer	_____slave	_____struck
	4 school	_____slay	_____strap
	2 schilling	_____slab	_____strip
	_____shred	_____splurge	_____throw
	_____shrub	_____split	_____thrill
	_____shrink	_____splash	_____thrust
	_____shrapnel	_____splendor	_____three

CHECKING UP

Alphabetize each group of words below.

_____scorn	_____church	_____core
_____scare	_____rest	_____crate
_____science	_____lamp	_____clean
_____scrape	_____boss	_____care
_____hate	_____tiling	_____request
_____halter	_____tiller	_____rearrange
_____hang	_____tile	_____remark
_____hawk	_____tilt	_____result



4.

6. A biographical listing gives brief information about people to help tell who they are. It is found at the back of the dictionary. Names are alphabetized by using the last name first. Arrange this biographical list in alphabetical order. The first one is done for you.

1. Benito Juarez _____Adams,John_____
2. Wolfgang Mozart _____
3. Ludwig Beethoven _____
4. William Shakespeare _____
5. John Adams _____
6. Orville Wright _____
7. Alfred Tennyson _____
8. Walt Disney _____
9. Ulysses Grant _____
10. John Kennedy _____
11. Jimmy Carter _____
12. Alexander Bell _____
13. Napoleon Bonaparte _____
14. Theodore Roosevelt _____
15. Samuel Goldwyn _____

Now that you have sharpened up your alphabetic order skills, you're ready for another time saver.

Part of finding something quickly is knowing where to look. This is especially true in the dictionary. If you will think of the dictionary as being divided into four quarters, you can reduce the time it takes to find a word.

FIRST QUARTER	SECOND QUARTER	THIRD QUARTER	FOURTH QUARTER
A B C D	E F G H I J K L	M N O P Q R	S T U V W X Y Z

See how long it takes you to find the correct quarter of the dictionary for the following words. First, get a copy of any dictionary. Next, divide the dictionary into the four quarters shown above by using strips of paper. Now, using your dictionary, find the correct quarter of the dictionary for each word and write the number on the line. The first one is done for you.

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
wasp fourth	calendar_____	able_____
animal_____	gauge_____	otter_____
ring_____	willow_____	hidden_____
nose_____	queen_____	prude_____
metal_____	funny_____	hope_____

GUIDE WORDS

Guide words in most dictionaries are two words which appear at the top of each page. The word on the left is the first word that is defined on that page. The one on the right is the last word on the page. This saves you time since you don't have to read every word on the page to find the one you want.

For instance, you are looking for the word "hog". First, you find the quarter of the dictionary that it is in. Next, you turn to that quarter (h is in the second quarter), and look at the words at the top of the first page you turn to. If the guide words are "good" and "great" you would know that your word, "hog", would not be on that page and you should go on to another page. Try it and see.

Remember: In some dictionaries there may be only one guide word per page.

Here are some dictionary page numbers. Each number is followed by the guide words from the page. Look at the list of words numbered 1 thru 10. Decide on which page you would find each word in the list. Write the page number next to the word. The first one is done for you.

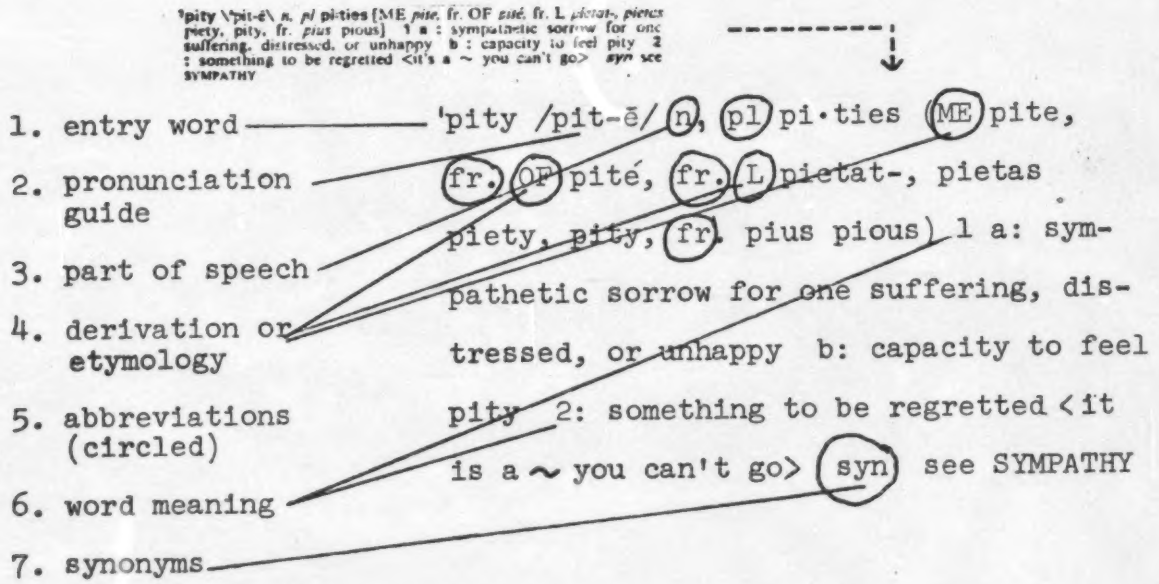
Page	Guide Words
1106	solecism - solleret
1107	solmization - some
1108	some - sonny
1109	sonobuoy - sore throat
1110	sorghum - sound
1111	sound - souter
1112	south - soybean oil

WORD LIST

1. solo 1107
2. souvenir_____
3. soprano_____
4. soup_____
5. solid_____
6. sow_____
7. sonar_____
8. soul_____
9. solitude_____
10. sorrel_____

If you are not having problems finding your word, you are ready for the next part of this unit.

Finding the entry word easily and quickly means you are well on your way to forming the dictionary habit. But what about all that information after entry words? It is there to help. Do you know how to use it? Let's take a look at a section of the dictionary and see what's there.


'pity \'pit-ē\ n, pl pi·ties [ME pite, fr. OF pité, fr. L pietat-, pietas piety, pity, fr. pius pious] 1 a : sympathetic sorrow for one suffering, distressed, or unhappy b : capacity to feel pity 2 : something to be regretted <it's a ~ you can't go> syn see SYMPATHY
1. entry word
2. pronunciation guide
3. part of speech
4. derivation or etymology
5. abbreviations (circled)
6. word meaning
7. synonyms
'pity /pit-ē/ n, pl pi·ties (ME pite, fr. OF pité, fr. L pietat-, pietas piety, pity, fr. pius pious) 1 a: sympathetic sorrow for one suffering, distressed, or unhappy b: capacity to feel pity 2: something to be regretted <it is a ~ you can't go> syn see SYMPATHY

1. ENTRY WORDS are those words listed in the dictionary for which meanings are given. Sometimes you will find more than one entry for the same word. Entry words are printed in heavy black type and are arranged in alphabetical order. Remember: Entry words and guide words are not the same. Refer back to section on guide words.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

pi·tu·itary \pə-'t(y)ü-ə-,ter-ē\ *adj* [L *pituita* phlegm; fr. the former belief that the pituitary gland secreted phlegm — more at *FIR*] 1 : of or relating to the pituitary gland 2 : of, relating to, or being a physique with a symptom complex characteristic of secretory disturbances of the pituitary gland

²pituitary *n, pl* **-itar·ies** : PITUITARY GLAND

pituitary gland *n* : a small oval endocrine organ that is attached to the infundibulum of the brain, consists of an epithelial anterior lobe joined by an intermediate part to a posterior lobe of nervous origin, and produces various internal secretions directly or indirectly impinging on most basic body functions — called also *pituitary body*; see BRAIN illustration

Pi·tu·itrin \pə-'t(y)ü-ə-trən\ *trademark* — used for an aqueous extract of the fresh pituitary gland of cattle

pit viper *n* : any of various mostly New World specialized venomous snakes (family Crotalidae) with a sensory pit on each side of the head and hollow perforated fangs

¹pity \'pit-ē\ *n, pl* **pi·ties** [ME *pite*, fr. OF *pité*, fr. L *pietat-, pietas* piety, pity, fr. *pius* pious] 1 *a* : sympathetic sorrow for one suffering, distressed, or unhappy *b* : capacity to feel pity 2 : something to be regretted <it's a ~ you can't go> *syn* see SYMPATHY

²pity *vb* **pi·tied; pity·ing** *vt* : to feel pity for ~ *vi* : to feel pity

pity·ing *adj* : expressing or feeling pity — **pity·ing·ly** \-in-lē\ *adv*

pit·y·ri·a·sis \,pit-i-'ri-ə-səs\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk, *fr. pityron* scurf] : a condition of man or domestic animals marked by dry scaling or scurfy patches of skin

piu \(,)pyü, pē-,ü\ *adv* [It, fr. L *plus*] : MORE — used to qualify an adverb or adjective used as a direction in music

Piute *var of* PAIUTE

¹piv·ot \'piv-ət\ *n* [F] 1 : a shaft or pin on which something turns 2 *a* : a person, thing, or factor having a major or central role, function, or effect *b* : a key player or position; *specif* : an offensive player position in basketball that is occupied by a player (as a center) who stands usu. with his back to his own basket to relay passes, shoot, or provide a screen for teammates 3 : the action of pivoting

²pivot *vi* : to turn on or as if on a pivot ~ *vt* 1 : to provide with, mount on, or attach by a pivot 2 : to cause to pivot — **pivot·able** \-ə-bəl\ *adj*

³pivot *adj* 1 : turning on or as if on a pivot 2 : PIVOTAL

Look at the entry words above to answer the questions below.

1. What is the first entry word?_____
2. Which entry word comes just before pity?_____
3. Which entry word comes just after pity?_____
4. What is the last entry word on the page?_____
5. What is the fourth entry word?_____

2. PRONUNCIATION GUIDE uses special symbols to show how words are pronounced. The symbols are not the same in all dictionaries. Therefore, each dictionary has a pronunciation key at the beginning. A pronunciation key explains the symbols the dictionary uses. An explanation for these markings can also be found at the bottom of each page.

PRONUNCIATION SYMBOLS
(examples)

a. Look at the first symbol a and at the words following it.

These words trap and had are called key words.

They tell you that whenever you see the symbol a in a pronunciation you say the sound of a heard in the key words trap and had.

Look at the second symbol ā and at the two key words following it.

Whenever you see the symbol ā in a pronunciation respelling you say the sound of ā heard in the key words cake and made.

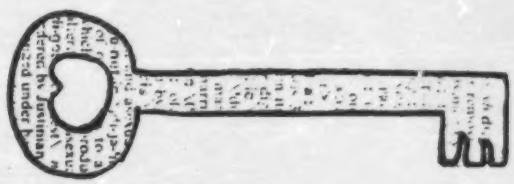
Full Pronunciation Key	
Symbol	Example
a	trap, had
ā	cake, made

b. Look at the symbols f and k and at the key words following each.

Whenever you see the symbol f in a pronunciation you say the sound of f heard in the key words off and flat.

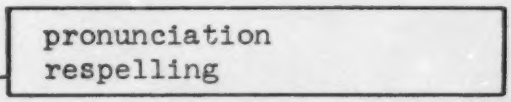
Whenever you see the symbol k in a pronunciation you say the sound of k heard in the key words key and musk.

Full Pronunciation Key	
Symbol	Example
f	flat, off
k	key, musk



PRONUNCIATION RESPELLING

Each entry word in the dictionary is respelled to show pronunciation and each symbol stands for one sound.



life (līf) n. 1. the quality that distinguishes a vital and functional being from a dead body. 2. the sequence of physical and mental experiences that make up the existence of an individual.

The pronunciation respelling for the word life is _____.

Using your dictionary, write the pronunciation respelling for each word below.

1. altar _____		6. come _____	
2. bridge _____		7. cry _____	
3. build _____		8. friend _____	
4. cage _____		9. phone _____	
5. change _____		10. write _____	

Here is part of a key from another dictionary.

ā - cāke	ō - gō	ī - hīgh	ĭ - ĭll	ē - hē
ŏ - ŏdd	ū - mūsic	ü - rüle	ĕ - ĕnd	ă - ădd
ä - fäther				

Now, try using the above pronunciation key to complete the exercise below. Underline the correct pronunciation.

1. ghost	gōst	gŏst	6. spear	spēr	spĭr
2. waist	wäst	wāst	7. joke	jōk	jŏk
3. rumor	rümor	rūmor	8. whom	hōm	hüm
4. aim	ăm	ām	9. jam	jăm	jām
5. giant	jīánt	jĭnt	10. bed	bĕd	bēd

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

3. PARTS OF SPEECH tell how words are used in sentences.

Look at the sentences below. These are examples of different parts of speech.

Mom received a new clock for her birthday. Clock is used as a noun. (*n*)

Our P.E. instructor will clock you in the 100 yard dash. Clock is used as a verb. (*vb*)

The dictionary indicates the part of speech for each entry word with an abbreviation.

hu·mor \'(h)yü-mər\ *n* ME *humour*, fr MF *humeur*, fr ML & L; ML *humor*, fr. L. moisture; akin to ON *vökr* damp, L *humere* to be moist, Gk *hygros* wet] 1 *a* : a normal functioning bodily semifluid or fluid (as the blood or lymph) *b* : a secretion (as a hormone) that is an exciant or activity 2 *a in medieval physiology* : a fluid or juice of an animal or plant; *specif* : one of the four fluids entering into the constitution of the body and determining by their relative proportions a person's health and temperament *b* : characteristic or habitual disposition or bent : TEMPERAMENT <a man of cheerful ~> *c* : an often temporary state of mind imposed esp. by circumstances <he was in no ~ to listen to further argument> *d* : a sudden, unpredictable, or unreasoning inclination : WHIM <beset by the uncertain ~s of nature

²humor *vt* **hu·mored; hu·mor·ing** \'(h)yü(-ə)riŋ\ 1 : to soothe or comfort by indulgence 2 : to adapt oneself to *syn* see INDULGE

hu·moral \'(h)yü(-ə)rəl\ *adj* : of, relating to, proceeding from, or involving a bodily humor (as a hormone)

hu·mor·esque \'(h)yü-mə-'resk\ *n* [G *humoreske*, fr. *humor*, fr. E] : a musical composition typically whimsical or fanciful in character : CAPRICCIO

hu·mor·ist \'(h)yü(-ə)rəst\ *n* 1 *archaic* : a person subject to whims 2 : a person specializing in or noted for humor

hu·mor·is·tic \(h)yü-mə-'ris-tik\ *adj* : HUMOROUS

hu·mor·less \'(h)yü-mər-ləs\ *adj* 1 : lacking a sense of humor 2 : lacking humorous characteristics — **hu·mor·less·ness** *n*

hu·mor·ous \'(h)yü(-ə)rəs\ *adj* 1 *obs* : HUMID 2 *a* : full of or characterized by humor : JOCULAR *b* : indicating or expressive of a sense of humor *syn* see WITTY — **humor·ously** *adv* — **hu·mor·ous·ness** *n*

A. Answer each question below.

In the dictionary, words used as verbs are marked in what way? _____

Words used as nouns are marked in what way? _____

Words used as adjectives in the dictionary are marked in what way? _____

Words used as adverbs are marked in what way? _____

B. Using your dictionary, give the part of speech of each of the underlined words in each of the following sentences.

Jeff will file the letters. file_____ letters_____

Jenny was a smart student. smart_____ student_____

C. Indicate whether each underlined word below is a verb, noun, adjective, or adverb by looking each up in the dictionary. Some words may have more than one use or function. The first one is done for you.

1. backstage adv,adj _____ 2. bag _____, _____

3. necessary _____, _____ 4. royal _____, _____

5. bear _____, _____ 6. boost _____, _____

7. burn _____, _____ 8. secret _____, _____

9. immovable _____, _____ 10. call _____, _____

4. ABBREVIATIONS appear throughout the dictionary. Most dictionaries have a section in the front of the book which explains the abbreviations used in the book. Let's try using the abbreviation section. Use your dictionary table of contents to find where it is located in your dictionary.

Write the words for the following abbreviations:
The first one is done for you.

A. abbr abbreviation

B. Sch _____

C. WGmc _____

D. zool _____

E. C _____

F. comb _____

G. pl _____

H. sing _____

I. L _____

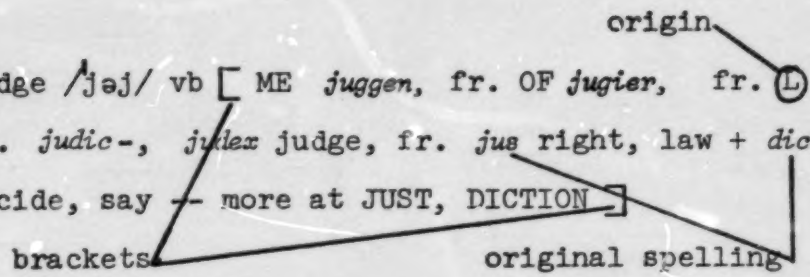
J. pres _____

5. DERIVATION or ETYMOLOGY

Histories of words are called etymologies. They follow the entry word and are enclosed in brackets. [ ] Etymologies tell what language the word came from, how it was spelled in that language, and what it meant. If the original word was spelled as it is in English, the spelling is not given in the etymology. If its meaning was the same, the meaning is not given.

The original spelling can be a root with an added prefix and/or suffix.

Locate the word "judge" in the dictionary. You'll find the following:


origin
judge /jəj/ vb [ME *juggen*, fr. OF *jugier*, fr. (L) *judicare*,
fr. *judic-*, *judex* judge, fr. *jus* right, law + *dicere* to
decide, say -- more at JUST, DICTION]
brackets
original spelling

In this instance the history of the word is traced all the way back to its Latin origin and its original spelling is the noun jus and the verb dicere.

Therefore: to judge means- to say what is right

Original spellings are usually printed in *italics*.

A. In your dictionary, the source or origin is given for the words listed below. Note that the spelling for each consists of two parts. For each word below write both the origin and original spelling. The first one is done for you.

	ORIGIN	ORIGINAL SPELLING	
effect	Latin	ex	facere
entreat			
biography			
define			
rebound			
geometry			

Now look up the word "fever". You'll find the following:

fever /fē-vər/ n [ME, fr. OE *fefer*, fr. L *febris;* akin to (L) *fovere* to warm]

origin — original spelling

In this instance the history of the word is traced all the way back to its Latin origin and its original spelling is the word fovere. Therefore: fever means- to warm

B. For each word below, write both the origin and the original spelling. The first one is done for you.

	ORIGIN	ORIGINAL SPELLING
lantern	Greek	lampein
lucrative	_____	_____
pallet	_____	_____
scholastic	_____	_____
turban	_____	_____
servant	_____	_____

6. WORD MEANING may surprise you. Often a word has more than one meaning. It is necessary to check all meanings to be sure you have the information you want. Some meanings given are no longer in use.

7. SYNONYMS and ANTONYMS are listed in the entry. Synonyms and antonyms of words give your writing more variety.

Remember: Synonyms are words that mean the same.

Antonyms are words that mean the opposite.

On page 1415 of your dictionary is the section on geographical names. It includes a pronunciation key and any alternate spellings or pronunciations. The name, location and estimated population are also given. The entry may have an * which indicates a capital or a seat of administration.

Briefly summarize the information given on the following places. Write out any abbreviations used.

1. Asir- _____
2. Ashburton - _____
3. Cornwall - _____
4. Kuching - _____
5. Zonguldak- _____

Page 1503 is a list of colleges and universities located in the United States. Information given includes the city, state, zip code and the year the school was established. It also indicates whether the school is a junior college.

Answer the following questions.

1. What year was Bakersfield College established? _____
2. What is the zip code for California State University at Long Beach? _____
3. Where is Southern Oregon State College? _____

Signs and symbols are located on pages 1517-1519. Information is given on many topics such as: astronomy, biology, business and chemistry.

Find the following symbols and write the meaning for each.

1. @ _____
2. ⇄ _____
3. £ _____
4. ✱ _____
5. ∞ _____
6. ℞ _____
7. U _____
8. X^2 _____
9. O _____
10. ₡ _____

A handbook for punctuation starts on page 1520. It includes brackets, dashes, periods and many other marks associated with English grammar. It gives examples of how to use each one. Located on page 1527 is a guide for footnotes. Forms of address are found on page 1528.

Write the answers for the following.

What is the salutation given for the dean of a college?

_____

What is the form of written address to an assemblyman?_____

_____

How do you address a midshipman when writing to him?_____

_____

Your dictionary habit should be stronger now that you know when to use the dictionary and how to use it. But, remember, dictionaries can be fun, too. Depending on the dictionary you are using, there may be several other interesting sections.

CHECKING UP

1. Using the dictionary, look up the entry word penicillium. Answer the questions below using the information you find.

   A. What are the guide words listed on the same page?

   _____

   B. What is the pronunciation or respelling for the word?

   _____

   C. What part of speech is the word?_____

   D. What is the origin and the original spelling?

   _____

   E. Give the full definition for the word.

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

By now you should be well on your way to being hooked on the dictionary habit. Remember the pointers on how to use the dictionary quickly and put them to use often.

1. Be able to use alphabetical order quickly.
2. Know the four quarters of the dictionary.
3. Use your guide words.
4. Be familiar with all the information given in an entry.
5. Check the table of contents to find various sections contained in your dictionary.

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